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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
GEREZGIHER, YEMANE M	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2144	

DATE MAILED: 10/03/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/761,040	SALMI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Yemane M. Gerezgiher	2144	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *20 September 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *15 November 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 09/20/2006 has been entered. Claims 1-26 are now pending in this application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 12-23, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claims 12-23, and 25 recite several circuits configured to perform plurality of functions (set, form, attach, receive, transmit, interpret, see amendment made to claims 12-14 and 21-22), which is not fully supported by the original specification of

this instant application. The specification shows no combination of electrical elements connected together to perform any of the specific function disclosed above.

Note: The patent law requires that applicant must disclose his invention in such detail that it will not require undue experimentation for one skill in the art. Applicant did not comply this requirement of the first paragraph. The examiner contends (at the time the invention was made) that it would require undue experimentation for one of ordinary skill in the art of electronic documents to make and use the claimed invention for the reasons set forth in the claims. Applicant is reminded that no new matter is allowed in the amendment to the specifications under 35 U.S.C. 132 and 37 CFR 1.118(a).

Thus, claims 12-23, and 25 are rejected, because the functional limitation disclosed above are not enabled by the original and/or the present specification of the application.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed on September 20, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

a. Examiner notes that the **incremental amendment/change** made to the claims in the last several amendments has so far failed to reasonably persuade a patentably different functional limitation over the applied prior

art of record. In the previous amendments made to the claims, the inventive entity focused on clarifying the type of message been a user message, which was properly addressed in the last office actions.

b. Furthermore, the inventive entity currently argues that the newly added limitation ("...message comprises address data indicative of a recipient of the user message and at least one multimedia component", Claim 1, Lines 3-4) as not been taught by the teachings of Jaisimha (see Remarks on Page 8, Lines 7-11, the inventive entity further recites that, "Jaisimha discloses a file, an SMIL file, an HTML file, a file that can be viewed with a browser. Jaisimha does not teach transmitting a point-to- mint message, such as an e-mail having a recipient name in a To-field")

The examiner respectfully disagrees with such allegation. In the first place, examiner has already addresses that Jaisimha clearly disclosed a user message in the last response to applicant's argument. However, it is not clear what the rest of applicant's argument is directed to, because none of the claims call for "...**transmitting a point-to-point message, such as an e-mail having a recipient name in a To-field**". Thus, the argument is given no weight, since is not a claimed limitation in the claims.

As far as the argument with the message comprising address data indicative of a recipient of the user message is concerned, the examiner respectfully submits that the recited amendment remains within the scope of

Jaisimha. Jaisimha disclosed "IP address which is used by TCP/IP (transmission control protocol/internet protocol) to direct data to a particular application" (Column 8, Lines 48-50). Furthermore, note that the teachings of Jaisimha is directed to multimedia communication utilizing SMIL ™ (which is a trademark of the W3C) presentation model, communicating multimedia messages (audio, video or other multimedia messages) to communication devices (such as a mobile station) over a network (See Jaisimha Figure 3, Fig. 1 (also disclosed below). Column 5, Lines 11-29, Column 7, Lines 18-19, Lines 1-23, Column 9, Lines 56-67).

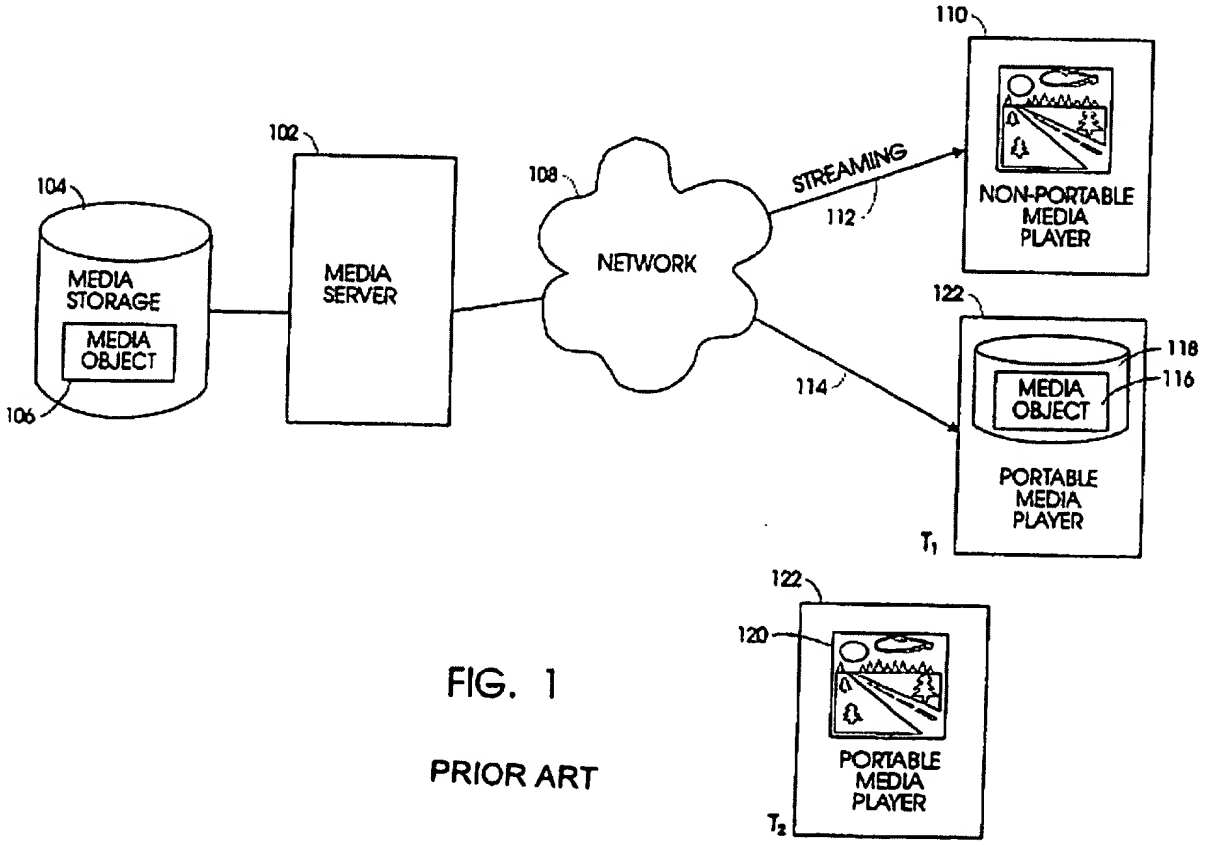

FIG. 1

PRIOR ART

Looking at one of the conventional multimedia communication addressed by Jaisimha shows that a multimedia server streaming media object to a non-portable device with a media player and in the alternative transmitting the media object as a whole to the portable media player of the mobile device. In the process of doing so, since the message to be transmitted (say streamed or uploaded or downloaded to/at the portable mobile station), as a UDP or TCP packet message, it does not accidentally reach the client/destination, but an "address data indicative of a recipient of the user message" (target/destination IP address within the message packet header) is inevitably inherent.

c. The inventive entity further contends, "Jaisimha is not adding any content to the files (again, not user messages), but pointers (hyperlinks), which indicate where to get the content from" (see Applicant's Remark, Page 8, Last ¶).

The examiner once again disagrees with such allegation, because as it is clearly pointed out in the last office action (also illustrated in the figure above), one can clearly see that message been streamed from the multimedia server (steamed could be based on a URL pointer request as partially argued by the applicant). However, it must be appreciated that Jaisimha, in the alternative shows transmitting the media object to the portable mobile

station, which is not communicated based on a pointer or URL link (see also Column 7, Lines 18-19).

d. The inventive entity further recites that "a simple word such as "mail" cannot be found in the teachings of Jaisimha" (Applicant's Remark, Page 9, ¶4).

No claim is directed to a "mail" communication between communication devices. Thus, the statement made by the applicant has no relevance to the claimed invention.

Again, it is the Examiner's position that Applicant has not yet submitted claims drawn to limitations, which define the operation and apparatus of Applicant's disclosed invention in manner, which distinguishes over the prior art. As it is Applicant's right to continue to claim as broadly as possible their invention. It is also the Examiner's right to continue to interpret the claim language as broadly as possible. It is the Examiner's position that the detailed functionality that allows for Applicant's invention to overcome the prior art used in the rejection, fails to differentiate in detail how these features are unique. Thus, it is clear that Applicant must submit amendments to the claims in order to distinguish over the prior art use in the rejection that discloses different features of Applicant's claim invention.

Applicant has had numerous opportunities to amend the claimed subject matter, and has failed to modify the claim language to distinguish

over the prior art of record by clarifying or substantially narrowing the claim language. Thus, Applicant apparently intends that a broad interpretation be given to the claims and the Examiner has adopted such in the present and previous Office action rejections. See In re Prater and Wei, 162 USPQ 541 (CCPA 1969), and MPEP 2111.

Applicant employs broad language, which includes the use of word, and phrases, which have broad meanings in the art (such as message been a user message). In addition, Applicant has not argued any narrower interpretation of the claim language, nor amended the claims significantly enough to construe a narrower meaning to the limitations. As the claims breadth allows multiple interpretations and meanings, which are broader than Applicant's disclosure, the Examiner is forced to interpret the claim limitations as broadly and as reasonably possible, in determining patentability of the disclosed invention. Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See In re Van Geuns, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir.1993).

Failure for Applicant to significantly narrow definition/scope of the claims and supply arguments commensurate in scope with the claims implies the Applicant intends broad interpretation be given to the claims. The Examiner has interpreted the claims with scope parallel to the Applicant in

the response, and reiterates the need for the Applicant to more clearly and distinctly, define the claimed invention.

It is the examiner's position that the incremental amendment made to the claims so far has been minimal to properly overcome the prior art of record by providing a patentably unique functional limitation to overcome the pending rejection.

The examiner notes that applicant's Spec. On Page 12, ¶2, which read as follows:

> ...multimedia message service center MMSC can examine which multimedia components are contained in the message and compare them with the multimedia properties of the receiving terminal MS. Thus, in some applications, the multimedia message service center MMSC can leave such components which the receiving multimedia terminal MS is not capable of processing, untransmitted...

The **underlined** functional limitation above cited in the ¶ and the limitations of claim 3 rewritten in combination with the limitations of claim 1 would at least overcome the pending rejection under Jaisimha. Correspondingly, such potential amendment to the rest of the independent claims could result the same.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> [e] the invention was described in [1] an application for patent, published under section 122[b], by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or [2] a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351[a] shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21[2] of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 1-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Jaisimha et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,487,663) hereinafter Jaisimha.

As per claim 1, A method for presenting information contained in user messages in a user interface of a multimedia terminal [See Figure 3, Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message")], in which method the message comprises address data indicative of a recipient of the user message [Jaisimha disclosed "IP address which is used by TCP/IP (transmission control protocol/internet protocol) to direct data to a particular application" (Column 8, Lines 48-50)] and at least one multimedia component [See Column 7, Lines 18-19, Jaisimha disclosed two components image and audio contained with in the message], and which user message [Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message") is transmitted to the multimedia terminal in a multimedia message transmission system, wherein in the method, a presentation model [See Column 7, Lines 1-23] is formed to contain information related to at least one component connected with the user message Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio

contents/messages ("user message")], that said presentation model is supplemented with a reference to the location of data related to presenting at least one component in said user message , said last recited user message being the same user message as said first user message [Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message")], [See Column 7, Lines 18-25, having therein a location reference to the enclosed components in the message] and that said presentation model is added to said same user message [Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message"), since there is no different messages involved in the claim and/or the teachings of Jaisimha, the user message disclosed is pointing to the said same user message see Column 5, Lines 11-29, Column 6, Line 67 through Column 7, Lines 25].

As per claim 2, the method according to claim 1, wherein said presentation model is set up in the terminal which transmits the message. [See Column 7, Lines 1-23 and Figure 3, Jaisimha taught a multimedia terminal generating the presentation model]

As per claim 3, The method according to claim 1, wherein said multimedia message transmission system comprises a multimedia message service center, in which messages addressed to the multimedia terminal are received to be transmitted further to the multimedia terminal, and that the presentation model is set up in the multimedia message service center. See Figure 3, showing a

multimedia server "MMSC" sending multimedia messages to a mobile station and, See Column 7, Lines 1-23 a presentation model of W3C's used in presenting the multimedia messages at a mobile user terminal]

As per claim 4, the method according to claim 1, wherein said presentation model is formed by using the SMIL format. [See Column 7, Lines 1-23, Jaisimha disclosed a presentation model SMIL]

As per claim 5, the method according to claim 1, wherein said data related to presenting the component comprises said component. [See Column 7, Lines 18-19, Jaisimha disclosed two components image and audio contained with in the message]

As per claim 6, the method according to claim 1, wherein said data related to presenting the component comprises the search address of said component. [See Column 7, Lines 18-19, Jaisimha disclosed a "src" or a source of the components used to search and execute the components contained in the message and See Figure 3, showing a remote search locations for the components to be played or displayed on the mobile terminal]

As per claim 7, The method according to claim 1, wherein the user interface of the terminal for presenting the message comprises at least a display, at least one component comprises visual information, [See Column 7, Lines 18-19, Jaisimha disclosed a visual and audio components contained with in the message] wherein said presentation model is also supplemented with information about placing the

component on said display [See Column 7, Lines 1-23, Jaisimha taught SMIL presentation which is used to coordinate placing and playing sequence of components contained in a multimedia message].

As per claim 8, The method according to claim 1, the user interface of the terminal for presenting the message comprises at least audio means at least one component comprises audio information, [See Column 7, Lines 18-19, Jaisimha disclosed a visual and audio components contained with in the message] wherein said presentation model is also supplemented with data about converting the component into audio information in the audio means. [See Column 7, Lines 1-23, Jaisimha taught SMIL presentation which is used to coordinate placing and playing sequence of components contained in a multimedia message where the components in the message are recognize by a sound controller and converted to audio].

As per claims 9 and 24, The method according to claim 1, said presentation model is also supplemented with information about the time of effect of the component, such as a display time of an image or a text, or a time of repeating a sound. [This limitation is inherent future of the known presentation model SMIL [Synchronized Media Integration Language], according to the specification of SMIL 1.0 published in 1998; W3C defines SMIL as "a markup language designed to present multiple media files together. For instance, instead of using a video with an integrated soundtrack, a separate video and sound file can be used and synchronized via SMIL. This allows users to choose different combinations, e.g., to

get a different language sound track, and permits text transcripts to be optionally presented; both options have accessibility benefits."], SMIL allows integrating a set of independent multimedia objects into a synchronized multimedia.

As per claim 10, the method according to claim 9, the message comprises at least two components, wherein said presentation model is also supplemented with information about the mutual synchronization of the components. [This claim limitation is rejected for the same reason claim 9 is rejected].

As per claim 11, the method according to claim 1, the message comprises at least two pages, wherein said presentation model is supplemented with data about the order of presenting the pages. [See Column 7, Lines 18-19, two different components image and audio components displayed in the user interface of a mobile terminal, See Figures 3-5 and See rejection made to claim 9 above]

As per claim 12, A system for transmitting multimedia user messages, [Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message")], comprising a transmitter configured to transmit [See Figure 1, a multimedia server transmitting multimedia components to a multimedia station] a user message [Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message")] to a multimedia terminal which comprises a user interface configured to present [See Figure 3, having therein a graphical user interface to

interact with the message] information contained in the user messages [Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message")], and each user message [Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message")] comprises address data indicative of a recipient of the user message and at least one multimedia component, [Jaisimha disclosed "IP address which is used by TCP/IP (transmission control protocol/internet protocol) to direct data to a particular application" (Column 8, Lines 48-50), See Column 7, Lines 18-19, two components image and audio contained with in the message] the system comprises a circuit configured to form a presentation model [See Column 7, Lines 1-23] in the user message [Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message")], the presentation model comprising information related to presenting at least one component in said user message, [Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message")] that said presentation model is supplemented with a reference to the location of data related to presenting at least one component in said user message, said last recited user message being the same user message as said first user message [Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message"), See Column 7, Lines 18-25, having therein a location reference to the enclosed components in the message] and that said

presentation model is added to said same user message [Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message"), since there is no different messages involved in the claim and/or the teachings of Jaisimha, the user message disclosed is pointing to the said same user message] wherein the system comprises a circuit configured to attach said presentation model in said same user message [Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message"), since there is no different messages involved in the claim and/or the teachings of Jaisimha, the user message disclosed is pointing to the said same user message. Furthermore, Jaisimha disclosed integrating the message in to a presentation model (SMIL) as recited in Column 7, Lines 5-25. In Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message") and See Column 5, Lines 11-29, Column 6, Line 67 through Column 7, Lines 25].

As per claim 13, the system for transmitting multimedia messages according to claim 12, the terminal which transmits the message comprises a circuit configured to set up the presentation model. [See Figure 3-5 and Column 7, Lines 1-23, Jaisimha disclosed a mobile station generating and setting the presentation model]

As per claim 14, The system for transmitting multimedia messages according to claim 12, it comprises a multimedia message service center which comprises a

circuit configured to receive messages addressed to the multimedia terminal, a circuit configured to transmit the messages further to the multimedia terminal, and a circuit configured to set up a presentation model. [See Figure 3-5 and Column 7, Lines 1-23, Jaisimha disclosed a mobile station generating and setting the presentation model].

As per claim 15, the system for transmitting multimedia messages according to claim 12, said presentation model is configured to use the SMIL format. [See Column 7, Lines 1-23, SMIL is used to present media components in a multimedia terminal]

As per claim 16, The system for transmitting multimedia messages according to claim 12, in which the user interface of the terminal presenting the message comprises at least a display, at least one component comprises visual information, wherein said presentation model is also supplemented with data about placing the component on said display. [This claim limitation is rejected for the same reason claim 3 is rejected above]

As per claim 17, The system for transmitting multimedia messages according to claim 12, in which the user interface of the terminal presenting the message comprises at least audio means, at least one component comprises audio information, wherein said presentation model is also supplemented with data about

converting the component into audio information in audio means. [This claim limitation is rejected for the same reason claim 8 is rejected above].

As per claims 18 and 25, The system for transmitting multimedia messages according to claim 12, said presentation model is also supplemented with information about the time of effect of the component, such as the time of displaying an image or a text, or the time of repeating a sound. [This claim limitation is rejected for the same reason claim 9 is rejected above]

As per claims 19 and 20 are rejected for the same reason claim 9 is rejected above.

As per claim 21, A transmitting multimedia terminal which comprises a circuit configured to form user messages comprising address data indicative of a recipient of the user message [Jaisimha disclosed "IP address which is used by TCP/IP (transmission control protocol/internet protocol) to direct data to a particular application" (Column 8, Lines 48-50), Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message")] of at least one multimedia component, and a circuit configured to transmit the user messages [Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message")], the multimedia terminal also comprises a circuit configured to form a presentation model in the user message [Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user

creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message")], [See Column 7, Lines 1-19, two components image and audio contained with in the message represented using a formed presentation language SMIL] which presentation model comprises information related to presenting at least one component added in the user message, [Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message")], [See Column 7, Lines 18-19, components added] and which presentation model is supplemented with a reference to the location of information related to presenting at least one component in said user message[Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message")]. [See Column 7, Lines 18-25, having therein a location reference to the enclosed components in the message] said last recited user message being the same user message as said first user message [Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message"), See Column 7, Lines 18-25, having therein a location reference to the enclosed components in the message] and a circuit configured to attach said presentation model in said same user message [Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message"), since there is no different messages involved in the claim and/or the teachings of Jaisimha, the user message disclosed is pointing to the said same user message. Furthermore, Jaisimha disclosed integrating the message in to a presentation model (SMIL) as

recited in Column 7, Lines 5-25. In Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message") and See Column 5, Lines 11-29, Column 6, Line 67 through Column 7, Lines 25].

As per claim 22, A receiving multimedia terminal which comprises a circuit configured to receive user messages [Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message")], and a user interface configured to present information contained in the user messages [Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message")], [See Figure 3, showing a transmission means and a multimedia station having therein an interface for displaying the transmitted message] and each user message [Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message")] address data indicative of a recipient of the user message and at least one multimedia component, [Jaisimha disclosed "IP address which is used by TCP/IP (transmission control protocol/internet protocol) to direct data to a particular application" (Column 8, Lines 48-50), See Column 7, Lines 1-19, two components image and audio contained with in the message represented using a formed presentation language SMIL] the multimedia terminal also comprises a circuit configured to interpret a presentation model formed in a user message [Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message")], which presentation model

comprises information related to presenting at least one component, and which presentation model is supplemented with a reference to the location of information related to presenting at least one component in said user message, said last recited user message being the same user message as said first user message [Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message") and See Column 7, Lines 18-25, having therein a location reference to the enclosed components in the message] wherein the multimedia terminal comprises a circuit configured to find out said presentation model from said user message. Since there is no different messages involved in the claim and/or the teachings of Jaisimha, the user message disclosed is pointing to the said same user message] [Column 9, Lines 56-67, Jaisimha disclosed a user creating a multimedia video/audio contents/messages ("user message") and see Figure 3 and Column 7, Lines 18-19, Jaisimha disclosed a multimedia terminal, locating the multimedia components within the message].

As per claim 23, the multimedia terminal according to claim 21, it is a mobile terminal. [See Figures 3-5, a mobile terminal displaying a multimedia message].

Claim 26 has substantially the same limitations as in claim 1 above. Thus, it is rejected with the same rationale.

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yemane M. Gerezgiher whose telephone number is (571) 272-3927. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 AM - 6:00 PM Mon - Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William C. Vaughn can be reached on (571) 272-3922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Yemane M. Gerezgiher
Patent Examiner, Computer Networks